

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1692.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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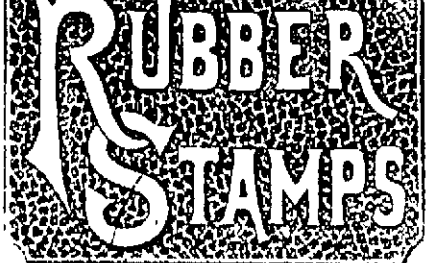
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### PROPER TIME OF QUARANTINE.

Why Board of Health Makes It Five Days.

#### PHYSICIANS STATE AUTHORITY.

Result of Investigations Made in United States—Explanation of Regulations for Quarantined Island Steamers, Thoughtful for Other Communities.

A conservative, intelligent citizen of Kauai has addressed a letter to the Board of Health which states the reasons why the laymen of that island, under the advice of the resident physicians, determined to maintain a quarantine of twenty days on all persons arriving from Honolulu. The principal reason given is, that during the cholera season of '92 in the United States, the President of that country ordered, under the advice of physicians, that the quarantine against cholera should continue for twenty days, and that this precedent was quite sufficient to justify a quarantine on Kauai for the same length of time.

The people of Kauai felt, he says, that in case the disease broke out on that island it would be very difficult to cope with it, for many reasons which he states at length. There has been no desire to interfere with the authority of the Board of Health, or obstruct the freedom of travel, but that the safety of the people was the first concern, and there was no better or stronger precedent than that established by the President of the United States. There has been no feeling of disloyalty to the Government. On the contrary, what this Government has done has been heartily approved of and appreciated by thinking people, who know the arduous duties imposed on it by the terrible disease.

As the people of Kauai, as well as those of the other islands, entertain the same views regarding the proper or necessary length of quarantine, the physicians of the Board of Health have furnished the following statement regarding the proper length of time for that purpose:

MR. WILLIAM O. SMITH, President of the Board of Health.

SIR: The efficiency of the measures adopted by the Board of Health for the prevention of the spread of cholera to uninfected parts of these islands has been questioned, especially the five-day limit of quarantine. It is the desire of the undersigned to substantiate by authority the value of these measures and to prove their effectiveness in restricting the spread of the disease.

In imposing conditions under which inter-island commerce could be carried on with safety the Board was governed by the following considerations: Given (1) a clean, disinfected vessel, upon which there had been no sickness of a contagious nature; (2) a disinfected crew free from disease at the time of disinfection; (3) the maintenance of a strict quarantine of vessel and crew from the moment of disinfection, thereby preventing further exposure, that if, after the lapse of five days, no diarrhoeal trouble has developed, then it is reasonable to assume that there is no cholera on board and that the ship and crew are clean.

The question resolves itself, therefore, into determining the period of incubation within the human system. Is this period ever more than five days? We affirm that it is not. We believe that if the cholera poison is taken into the human stomach that in less than five days either the individual will have overcome the poison or the poison will have overcome the individual. The history of the present epidemic emphasizes the truth of this assertion, but there is plenty of medical authority for it.

Mr. William Squire, physician to the North London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, in an article on the incubation of contagious and infectious diseases, writes: "Incubation in cholera lasts from a few hours to four days. The reports of numerous commissions give from one to five days; within five days, before the third day and not later than the fourth day. Individual cases often fall on the second or third day."

Mr. C. Macnamara, surgeon to Westminster Abbey Hospital, London, the author of an article on Asiatic cholera, writes: "Among persons predisposed to its influence, the infecting material of Asiatic cholera will manifest its effects on the system within five days of having been swallowed."

E. O. Shakespeare, M. D., United States Commissioner to India for the investigation of cholera in 1884-1886, a collaborator of Professor Koch, writes: "Hence the necessity of temporarily restricting the liberty of all inmates of the infected dwelling and of all persons in close communication with

it, whether at the time of the infection they are suffering or not. All such persons should be isolated and kept under strict surveillance until the extreme limit of the period of incubation (say, five days) has fully elapsed, counting from the commencement of the period of surveillance. If during these five days no sign of even a slight or 'walking attack' has made its appearance, and finally if a test of the feces has indicated the comma bacilli of Koch, the individual temporarily restrained of his liberty, both for his own benefit and for that of the public, may be without danger restored again to the full enjoyment thereof."

The United States quarantine regulations issued in April, 1894, contain the following:

Article XI. Section 17. "The detention of vessels for cholera, yellow fever, small-pox and typhus fever shall cover the period of incubation of the disease, the time of detention to commence from the date of last exposure. Yellow fever, not less than five days; typhus fever, not less than twenty days; small-pox, except in cases of successful vaccination, not less than fourteen days; cholera, not less than five days."

Article IV. Detention of passengers on account of cholera. Section 5. "In any group in which cholera appears the sick will be immediately isolated in the hospital and the remaining persons in the group shall again undergo disinfection and be detained not less than five days thereafter."

Section 4. "After five days from the last exposure to infection, any group among which no cholera disease has developed may be released from quarantine after a final disinfection of clothing."

It will be seen from the foregoing quotations, which can be multiplied, that the period of incubation of cholera is never more than five days. It is upon this fact that the Board of Health has acted in dealing with non-infected vessels. Cholera has not developed on board of any vessel placed in quarantine under the regulations of the Board of Health. Many of them have now been in quarantine from seventeen to twenty days, and we affirm that they were as free from the disease at the end of the fifth day as they now are. It does not detract from this fact that the President of the United States in September, 1892, at a time of great public alarm, saw fit to use his discretionary powers and order the Secretary of the Treasury to impose an additional fifteen day quarantine on the cholera infected immigrant vessels at the port of New York. This order remained in force only a short time and in February and March, 1893, Congress after due deliberation, recorded its faith in the five-day quarantine, by enacting the present laws which have just been quoted.

To insure cleanliness and freedom from the cholera poison, the vessels now in quarantine at Honolulu, were subjected to the following treatment: The hold, fore-cabin, crew's quarters, cabins and lazarette, were fumigated with sulphur. The decks, deck-houses, bulwarks, closets and scuppers were flushed with an acid solution of mercuric bichloride, the crew bathed with a carbolic solution, and downed laundry clothing. The soiled clothing was then fumigated with sulphur. We realize the fact that if the disinfection is imperfectly done, five days is not sufficient time to insure safety, neither is twenty days nor sixty days, for instances are on record where the poison has lived from one season to another. The epidemic in parts of Europe in 1893, was considered a recrudescence of the poison of 1892, and not a re-infection.

F. R. DAY, M. D.  
C. B. WOOD, M. D.  
N. B. EMERSON, M. D.  
Honolulu, September 23, 1895.

#### Chinese Actors

VICTORIA (B.C.) Sept. 3.—The steamship Empress of China, from the Orient today, reports passing the City of Peking on the second day out from Yokohama, and eighty miles out of her course. She showed marks of hard usage in the recent storm, but as no signals were displayed the Empress concluded she required no aid and did not speak her. The Canadian Pacific steamer brought among her passengers 207 Chinese, forming the Yong Brothers' theatrical troupe, who will secure admission to the United States for the purpose of giving a series of unique performances at Atlanta, Ga., in connection with the Cotton States Exhibition. It is believed that the theatrical engagement is merely a pretense to evade the American exclusion laws, and that the legislation against contract labor will in any event prevent their admittance to the States.

#### Causes Much Indignation.

St. Johns, N.F., Sept. 3.—Alarming news was received in this city from Labrador. It was that a Canadian cruiser, armed with Gatling guns and other weapons, had seized a number of Newfoundland schooners fishing in the waters of Canadian Labrador and conveyed them to Bradon on the charge of violating the Canadian fisheries law. The information is incomprehensible here and caused much indignation.

#### Will Give up Trinidad.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that it is reported in government circles that the British Minister, Mr. Phipps, has been authorized to declare that England is ready to recognize Brazil's claim to Trinidad. The British Government exacts, however, that permission to lay a cable shall be granted. She will agree not to connect the cable with Argentine.

### HONOLULU CITY IS NOW CLEAN.

Hundreds of People Joined in the Work of Cleaning Yesterday.

#### NO PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

Owing to Showery Weather Many Did Not Air and Sun Their Effects—Work Continued Today—Hearty Co-operation of Natives—Chinatown Dirty.

House-cleaning day yesterday was a success far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine, and as a result Honolulu is cleaner perhaps than ever before in its history. From 300 to 400 people were busy spying out the places that needed disinfecting, and every nook and corner in the entire city was treated to a general overhauling. On the whole, there was not much filth found, except in Chinatown, that portion being somewhat of a surprise to the parties, considering the amount of rubbish that had been taken away during the beginning of the epidemic.

In the infected districts great care was exercised, and everything suspicious and otherwise was treated to a full dose of cleansing compounds. Exteriors and interiors of the houses occupied by natives and others were thoroughly whitewashed. The occupants showed much concern in making the work effective and lent unstinted aid in assisting the authorities and corps of workers. In some places there seemed to be a tardy spirit about cleaning up, but this fact was not allowed to interfere with the course pursued by the brigades. Some of the Chinese had to be coaxed into doing their duty, but most of them took hold and accomplished a great deal of hard work under the careful supervision of competent inspectors.

Owing to the frequent showers, several people were backward about putting out their best clothes and household effects, but as the work is to be continued today, it is hoped those who failed to do so will carry out the work. A careful survey of the city showed several hotels and places, that certainly needed attention in the matter of airing and sunning, failed to put out anything. A list has been prepared of these and agents of the Board of Health will make personal calls during today and see that the precautions are taken as outlined by the authorities.

The Sanitary Committee and the vast number of able assistants deserve the highest praise for the manner in which the laborious undertaking was carried out. Each and every one did their duty nobly, for which due meed of praise and appreciation is sure to follow.

Most of the business houses closed yesterday, as requested by the Board of Health, thus giving their employees opportunity to join in the work. Ladies were somewhat backward about putting out their silk goods, as the weather was too variable. If today should prove bright and warm, it is believed those who neglected action yesterday will do their part in carrying out the good work so well started. The Government is particularly pleased at the willingness shown by the natives to co-operate in the measures taken for their welfare, as well as others, and they were among the most willing workers yesterday.

#### THE HOSPITAL EMPTY.

The remaining patients in the cholera hospital were discharged Saturday and yesterday. The place has been overhauled and thoroughly put in order. All the attendants, with the exceptions of Armstrong Smith and C. J. Whitney, have been released from duty. These two will remain at the hospital for a day or two. Dr. Myers reports everything in the best possible condition at the hospital. Father Valentine concluded his charitable work at that institution Saturday. The attending physicians, attendants and patients speak in the highest praise of the services rendered by Father Valentine.

ABOUT RAISING THE QUARANTINE.

Nothing has been decided as to

raising the quarantine. The Board of Health did not hold a meeting Saturday, Sunday or Monday, and it is not certain when that body will be called together again. There have been no cases of cholera since last Tuesday morning. It is possible that the Council of State will be called together for the purpose of passing some necessary legislation regarding the use of fish and other matters in connection with the late epidemic, as will be recommended by the Board of Health.

#### CAMP WAYSON DESERTED.

Camp Wayson, in the yard back of the Board of Health office, is all but deserted, only three tents remaining. The ambulance corps have been discharged and the services of cooks dispensed with.

#### INSPECTION WORK TO END.

The work of inspection will likely be discontinued today, though nothing has been definitely decided on.

#### NOTES.

The work of whitewashing has not been completed, but the biggest part of it was done yesterday. Eight men will be sent out this morning to continue operations in the Punchbowl district, and five squads of thirteen men each will do duty at Iwilei. Chinatown will require the services of a few men. District 2, which was left in the hands of volunteers, has been completed.

Lime, brushes and other materials for disinfecting purposes will be available on application at the headquarters of the Ways and Means Committee; telephone 288.

The lime kiln will turn out in the neighborhood of 200 barrels of lime today. The fires were drawn Sunday night. It speaks well for the management of the kiln that such excellent results have been reached.

The Ways and Means Committee have no end of praise for those who have assisted as inspectors and sub-inspectors in the work of whitewashing and cleansing the city. Between 300 and 400 volunteers were at work yesterday.

As a rule the people have shown willingness to co-operate in the work of disinfection.

The sub-inspectors and others who went the rounds have many amusing anecdotes to tell.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee, who is a close observer, noticed that the Chinamen while whitewashing succeeded in getting lime over their clothes, the Japanese over their faces, and the natives only on their hands.

Honolulu should be proud of such men as those who constitute the Ways and Means Committee, through whose energy and ability the work of disinfecting the entire city will be brought to a successful termination today. Night and day the members have labored to devise a system by which the work could be carried out successfully. That they succeeded in reaching such a result is proven by the work of yesterday, which far surpassed the hopes of the most sanguine. These gentlemen not only arranged all the details of the work, but divided the city into districts, which they superintended personally, as follows:

Jos. Marsden—All infected districts on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream.

A. V. Gear—All infected districts from Nuuanu stream to Fort Street.

Dr. Smith—All infected districts on the Waikiki side of Fort Street.

W. E. Rowell was engaged at headquarters attending to the distribution of lime, buckets, brushes and other articles for disinfecting purposes.

Geo. W. Smith had charge of the disinfecting solutions for the entire infected districts.

W. A. Kinney was unwell and could not be present for duty.

#### Cholera Is Pan.

At the bottom of the page in the entry book at the Board of Health office, upon which were recorded the last cholera cases, is the word "pan," followed by the name of a physician whose services during the cholera epidemic have been of great value to the community at large.

Several years ago I was taken with a severe attack of flux. I was sick in bed about ten days and could get nothing to relieve me, until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured me, and has been a household remedy with us ever since. J. C. Mantow, Decaturville, Mo. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.



## HOT SHOT FOR HILO PEOPLE.

Mass Meeting of North and South Kona Residents.

SUPPLIES MUST BE LANDED.

Confidence Expressed in Honolulu Board of Health—Arbitrary Action of Hilo District Decried—Will Not Submit to Deputy-Sheriff's Ruling.

NORTH KONA (Hawaii), September 17.—Instructions received by the deputy sheriff of this district Saturday, the 7th inst., prohibiting the landing of freight or passengers by the steamer W. G. Hall, resulted in a meeting of the natives, to the number of over 200, in the old church at Kailua, at which a strong resolution was passed that such instructions be entirely ignored and that the deputy sheriff be advised to abide by directions received from the Board of Health of Honolulu. The mail received on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th inst., informed us of the appointment of the Hilo committee to control the island of Hawaii, as well as the information that these two districts had been quarantined from the rest of the island because flour, rice and one or two passengers had been landed by the W. G. Hall. Several telephone messages to Yates, the deputy sheriff of Kau, resulted in replies that nothing was known in that district and that no information was available. In view of the fact that the telephone is completed north considerably beyond Hokena, it is a remarkable fact that the Hilo committee have taken no pains to inform themselves of the condition of things in the Kona districts. Notices were issued on Monday for a meeting of white residents on the following afternoon, and considering what the distances are, the intensity and unanimity of feeling is shown by the fact that, excepting three from South Kona and four from North Kona, every man answered to his name at the meeting.

C. D. Miller having been elected chairman, with W. G. Walt as secretary, the meeting was called to order. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the white residents of North and South Kona, in regard to certain actions which had taken place lately with reference to the landing of the actual necessities of life at the ports of this district, and whether all communication with Honolulu was to be stopped or not. He presumed that every one present was aware of the arbitrary manner in which the deputy sheriff of Hawaii had issued instructions to the effect that no freight of any kind whatsoever, nor any passengers, were to be landed at any of the ports on this coast, which action, he understood, was endorsed by the people of Hilo. He wished to ask what right the people of Hilo had to dictate to us what we should do, or should not do, under these or any circumstances. He submitted that we were perfectly competent to decide such matters for ourselves. He was pleased to remind the meeting that the sentiments expressed at the mass meeting held at Kailua on the previous Monday, proved clearly that we, native and white residents alike, were prepared to support the Board of Health of Honolulu. Since that meeting we had been informed that a local board of health had been appointed at Hilo and that they were to rule supreme over the whole island of Hawaii.

"Gentlemen," he asked, "Shall we submit to this?" ("Cries of 'No! No! No!'") "Certainly we will not!" He reminded the meeting that several days had elapsed since this committee or Hilo Board of Health had been constituted, that there was telephone communication from Hilo to Hukoua, and yet that not one word of inquiry as to the condition of things in the district had been made. It was all very well, he said, for the people to say that they would have no further communication with Honolulu, but with us, he submitted, the case was entirely different. They can have direct communication with San Francisco. We cannot.

He directed the attention of the meeting to one aspect of the question which had been overlooked by the authorities in Honolulu, as well as by our Hilo friends. He referred to the probable action of the large Japanese population in the event of the supply of rice running out, which at the farthest must occur within a few days. Will this body of over 500 men, he asked, stand upon ceremony in helping themselves, when and where they can, should they be unable to purchase supplies except at exorbitant rates? Of what avail would be our handful of police? "Gentlemen," he said, "such an uprising, when these men discover their strength and give vent to their passions, would result in consequences as bad, if not worse than that of the few isolated cases of cholera that could possibly occur in the district." For, he maintained, from the natural conditions of the country no epidemic of the disease was possible here.

Such being the state of affairs, he thought the meeting would agree with him that communication with Honolulu and direct communication, was necessary, and that, under the regulations of the Board of Health, there could be no possible danger in landing rice, flour and other clean freight.

He suggested that the meeting should embody their sentiments in the form of a resolution demanding a special local Board of Health for the districts of North and South Kona, consisting of Drs. Lindley and McWayne and five other members fairly representing the two districts. (Applause.)

Mr. Buchholz of South Kona endorsed the sentiments expressed by the chairman. "We must," he

said, "have communication with Honolulu," and not only that it was necessary, he maintained, that no discrimination should be made. The steamer should deliver freight, of course under the regulations of the Board, at every landing as usual.

The action of the Hilo people, he said, on the face of it, was pusillanimous in the extreme. Ordinary common sense, with the slightest knowledge of the nature of the disease, would enable them to see that the precautions taken in Honolulu in the dispatch of steamers were all-sufficient to prevent contagion. He said, "On the face of it, if the truth were known, he shrewdly suspected that it was a case of Honolulu's extremity being Hilo's opportunity."

F. M. Scott, of North Kona, remarked that it would be an exhibition of mere childishness for us to act as the Hilo people had done. We must not let the idea get abroad that we few are going to have cholera in our midst. We have no such fear and we must make it thoroughly understood that we have entire confidence in the Honolulu Board of Health. There was very little possibility, he said, of contagion being carried by such cargo as the Board of Health was willing to give a permit for. He said that he quite endorsed the idea of the chairman, that our views in regard to the necessity of a local board should be in the form of a demand.

J. D. Paris, of South Kona, reminded the meeting that the people of South Kona had held meetings and had sustained the action of Deputy Sheriff Williams. To disregard the orders of that official, as had been done in North Kona, he maintained, was an infraction of the law. The deputy sheriff of North Kona, he said, was under the orders of Williams and must obey.

Mr. Buchholz stated that the meeting of the people of South Kona referred to by Mr. Paris was only that of a few at the beck and call of himself and the deputy sheriff. No public notice had been given of any such meetings, and Mr. Paris himself and a man called Mills were the only two present who might be said to represent the more intelligent portion of the community. As to Mr. Paris' contention that Mr. Nabale, in abiding by the orders of the Board of Health, was disregarding those of Williams, he maintained that Williams himself was insubordinate, in acting as he had done, in direct contravention to the directions of the Board of Health which in this matter was supreme.

The chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to elect a local board of health, to be submitted for approval to the authorities in Honolulu. He said that we should not be dictated to by the people of Hilo or any other place. The Board of Health had made a mistake, or perhaps it was only an oversight. When our views were laid before them, he had not the least doubt but that they would immediately fall in with them. In his remarks he alluded to the fact that the action of the Hilo people, and particularly upon the arbitrary conduct of Williams, in his opinion they had acted without even ordinary common sense. Had Sheriff Hitchcock been upon the scene, he made bold to say, no such ridiculous farce would have been enacted. He explained that in all such emergency cases it was but right that the medical officials should have supreme power. What, he asked, did Williams know about cholera? Who, he asked again, are his supporters in his outrageous conduct? Only a few business people in the town of Hilo. A message had only that morning been received that the people of Kohala and Hamakua had sent Williams word that they could manage their own affairs without his aid. Should we not do likewise?

Mr. Buchholz said: "If the Hilo people have the right to say no, we have the right to say yes." (Applause.)

Mr. Clarke drew attention to the fact that freight was being landed from Honolulu right in Hilo, while they had the assurance to prohibit it at other ports.

Dr. McWayne stated that they were landing rice and flour and fumigated the same. He strongly expressed his opinion of the absurdity of such a proceeding.

The chairman suggested that the sense of the meeting be embodied in resolutions to be presented to the Board of Health for consideration.

G. Clarke moved that: "Whereas—The existence of cholera in the city of Honolulu is seriously affecting general business, while in this and other districts actual want of the necessities of life is imminent, therefore, be it

"Resolved—That this meeting expresses to the people of Honolulu its profound sympathy, and that in so far as in it lies, desires in every way to act in co-operation with them; and further, be it

"Resolved—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Honolulu Board of Health has, in all its actions, shown itself to be alert, active and intelligent; that the methods employed by it for preventing the spread of the disease, and eventually stamping it out, are in accordance with the best modern practice; that the precautions suggested by it for sustaining inter-island communication are all sufficient for the purpose; that the chances of the disease being disseminated in this way are of the remotest, and therefore, that the steamer W. G. Hall should make her usual trips to and from Honolulu under the regulations adopted by the Board of Health. And further, be it

"Resolved—That, as communication with the adjoining districts is difficult, and, on an emergency, could be entirely stopped, the districts of North and South Kona are practically isolated, and, therefore, it is the sense of this meeting, that a special local Board of Health consisting of residents to represent the central Board of Health, in these districts, should be immediately appointed, and that the following gentlemen be and hereby are elected by this meeting and that their names be submitted to the Honolulu Board of Health for confirmation: Franz Buchholz, South Kona; J. Davis, South Kona; W. Wassman, Kailua; C. D. Miller, North Kona; Geo. Clark, North Kona; Dr. McWayne and Dr. Lindley; and further be it

"Resolved—That this meeting recognize and acknowledge the energetic and intelligent work of the deputy

sheriff of North Kona, J. K. Nabale, in the present emergency, as well as the public spirited and generous offer of his advice and services, free of charge, by Dr. McWayne, at a time when North Kona is without a Government physician; and further be it

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honolulu Board of Health for its respectful consideration, and that a report of this meeting be prepared by the secretary and forwarded to the newspapers for publication.

Mr. Buchholz, in seconding these resolutions, remarked that a local Board of Health, vested with full powers, we must and will have. He said that it was preposterous that we should be put to such straits simply because the good people of the little town of Hilo happened to be so childish. It was one thing to be careful, it was another thing to be foolish. He dwelt upon the practical isolation of the districts, the impossibility of obtaining supplies by land, and the real gravity of the present situation.

F. M. Scott again reminded the meeting of the utter indifference the Hilo committee had shown in regard to this district, and remarked, that we were likely to have very little consideration. He said it would be foolish to say that there was absolutely no danger in keeping up communication with Honolulu, but such danger was small when compared to real and actual predicament we would certainly be in, if a steamer were not immediately dispatched from Honolulu with supplies.

Dr. Lindley said that we in North Kona were fortunate in having so efficient a deputy sheriff. In his district of South Kona he could not get the co-operation of the police in putting matters on a good sanitary footing. While crying out about contamination from without, they would not clean up within. That was the main thing to be attended to, and it would be just here that the value of the proposed local board would show itself.

The motion was now put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The chairman suggested that the chairman of the proposed local Board should be designated, so that the Board of Health might confirm it without delay.

Dr. Lindley proposed, and Dr. McWayne seconded, that Mr. Miller be chairman of the local Board. Carried unanimously.

Dr. McWayne informed the meeting that he had written to the Board of Health explaining the situation. He said that it was his candid opinion that there was scarcely any danger if the regulations of the Board of Health were properly carried out, and that even if the disease did appear in our midst it would be only in a few isolated cases, as the conditions in the district were entirely unfavorable to the spread of the disease. That, however, was a remote danger—very remote. We had a greater trouble staring us right in the face. Provisions we must have, and the only way to get them was from Honolulu. He said that there was no reason whatever why the W. G. Hall should not come in and land supplies under the regulations, with no danger to the district whatever; and, as for passengers, the five days quarantine in Honolulu was quite sufficient. He expressed his gratification in finding that the natives of this district are entirely different from those of Oahu. They are very much less under kahuna influence. They are more intelligent and have more reliance in the white man. He anticipated no trouble whatever in dealing with them in any emergency. With a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting then adjourned.



Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer, Olive Ridge, N. Y.

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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

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Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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PILLS

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Sick Headache, Constipation,

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES.

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The delicate sugar-coating of Ayer's Pills dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and permits the full strength of each ingredient to be speedily assimilated. As a purgative, either for travellers or as a family medicine, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world.

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ALEXANDER &amp; BALDWIN,

Commission Merchants

No 3 California St., San Francisco.

Inland orders promptly filled.



## DEAD CHINESE ON THE BELGIC.

Company Under Contract to Carry Bodies Back to China.

BLAME LAID ON SURGEON BOWIE.

San Francisco Health Board Considers Cholera Situation in Honolulu—Believe Presence of Scourge Here a More Serious Menace Than in Orient.

The news that the plague had found its way to Honolulu created some consternation in this city from the fact of the proximity of Hawaii to this port says the S. F. Examiner of September 20. Medical authorities contend that there is much more danger of the cholera being carried to San Francisco from Honolulu than from the Orient. In the voyage from Yokohama considerable cold weather is encountered, and cold weather is said to be a strong check to the spread of the disease.

Honolulu has not yet been declared an infected port, for the reason that the health authorities have received no official notice of the cholera being epidemic there.

The Occidental and Oriental Company, the charterers of the Belgic, have acknowledged to Quarantine Officer Chalmers that three dead bodies of Chinese were retained on the vessel and shipped back to China. The company claims that there was no intention on their part to conceal the facts from the authorities. They lay the failure to report the cases to Dr. R. I. Bowie, who was surgeon of the vessel on that trip. He reported the matter to the company, and his diagnosis was heart disease in one case and acute pneumonia in the other two. Dr. Bowie has severed his connection with the line, and it is said, has returned to Hongkong, where he intends to practice.

Thomas F. Dunne of District Attorney Barnes' office was a passenger on the last trip of the Belgic from Yokohama to this port. In speaking of the retention of the bodies, Mr. Dunne said:

"The deaths occurred before we reached Honolulu, and I was surprised when I learned that the bodies were not going to be buried at sea. Those on board the vessel told me that the Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail companies are under contract with the Chinese government to carry back to China all bodies of Chinese who die on any voyage. If a white man dies his body is thrown into the sea. The companies, I understand, receive \$50 for each body that is returned to China.

"We reached Honolulu at 6 o'clock on August 31st. Two hours later the City of Peking arrived from San Francisco en route to Japan and China. I thought that the bodies would be shipped back by her, but this was not done, because the vessel belongs to different companies. The Belgic was prepared for deaths, for she had on board six big coffins. The dead bodies were embalmed by the ship's surgeon.

"We had on board 850 Chinese for Honolulu. The greatest care was exercised in the latter part by the quarantine officials. Two of them came aboard and examined all the men before they were allowed to leave the vessel. Then the bodies, instead of being taken ashore were landed on a small island, where I was told they would have to remain for several days and undergo a most rigorous examination. From a casual inspection I should say that the Chinese on the Belgic were pretty healthy specimens of mankind. The sanitation of the vessel was all that could be desired. The stowage where the Chinese lived was pretty well crowded, but there was always lots of air in their quarters. We had on that trip about fifty Japanese, who were in a different part of the ship from the Chinese."

The Board of Health met Saturday evening in the office of Dr. Fitzgibbon to consider what had best be done in view of the news to the effect that there is cholera in Honolulu and in certain Japanese and Chinese ports. It was decided, inasmuch as no official information has thus far been received, that the ports referred to could not be declared infected, but that the Quarantine Officer be urged to exercise every possible precaution in the examination of vessels from Honolulu and Oriental ports.

Quarantine Officer Chalmers said that nothing could be done in regard to Honolulu until official notice was received to the effect that the cholera was epidemic. He was asked what would be done in regard to vessels coming from Honolulu in case the latter place was declared an infected port.

"That lies with the Board of Health," said Dr. Chalmers, "but I presume that the vessel will be detained in quarantine and fumigated, as well as the crews, passengers and their effects. I do not think that there is any grave danger of the cholera being brought here from China and Japan. We will, however, exercise due vigilance. In the supplemental bill of health from Yokohama the American consul stationed there assures us that the Japanese authorities are taking the most active and severe measures to control the cholera, and that, all things considered, they are meeting with remarkable success. The port most infected is Hongkong, but wherever the disease has made its appearance it has been fatal in at least three fourths of the cases."

Dr. Morse of the Board of Health said that he considered the presence of cholera in Honolulu a far more serious menace to San Francisco than the epidemic in the Orient.

"Cholera," said he, "has been endemic in China and Japan for at least twenty years, and there has never been a case which has reached this port. This is partly due to the fact that the quarantine regulations have

always been strictly enforced, and partly to the fact that, if the germs of the disease found their way on board a steamer bound hither, the cold latitudes through which the vessels sail would be fatal to them. The case would be different with a vessel coming from Honolulu, as considerable warm weather is encountered, and this nourishes the germs."

"We can do nothing but simply follow the quarantine regulations and ask the Quarantine Officer to increase his vigilance," replied Dr. Morse. "We have received no official communication from Honolulu saying that the cholera is epidemic, and know nothing about the matter except what we have read in the newspapers. With respect to vessels coming from infected ports in China and Japan, I suppose, may be deemed semi-official notification of the disease being epidemic, and the Board will very likely govern itself accordingly."

The Oceanic Steamship Company is very much concerned over the probable fate of the Australia when she reaches Honolulu. It was intended to lay the vessel up on her return for repairs, which would require ten days or two weeks' time. Now they are uncertain as to what action will be taken by Captain Houdlette of the steamer when the Australia arrives at the islands. The latter vessel has a big crowd of passengers and considerable cargo for the islands, but whether Houdlette will land or not can only be surmised. He will probably be guided by the agent of the company in Honolulu. From all accounts many passengers are ready to leave for San Francisco by the first steamer which will take them, and if the Australia makes a landing she will undoubtedly have a large crowd of people on her return trip. This will result in her being placed in quarantine if Honolulu is declared an infected port."

"I imagine," said Captain Carey of the Monowai, "that the European population of Honolulu is pretty badly scared. I know that the passengers who were booked for the Monowai were very anxious to get away. It is hard to say what the Australia will do, and the Oceanic Steamship Company is very much concerned about it."

The Hawaiian Islands being the principal source of San Francisco's sugar supply, considerable speculation was indulged in yesterday as to the outlook for the crop in the event of the cholera spreading. M. H. Weed, of the Western Sugar Refinery, said that there were no grounds for apprehension on this score.

"The season has ended," said Mr. Weed, "and all of the sugar is out of the country. I do not know whether sugar will carry germs of disease, but I do so there is reason for apprehension on the cargo coming from the Orient. The Coptic, I understand, has between 9000 to 10,000 bags of Hongkong sugar, which means in round figures about 1,000,000 pounds. We have received no news from Honolulu regarding the epidemic, as we have no direct communication with the planters. All our business is transacted with the shippers in this port. From what we can learn, though, I doubt if any further information was sent beyond that brought by the captain of the Monowai."

In a recent letter to the manufacturers, Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Roshford, N. Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them."

The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup; Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest; and Chamberlain's Cholera, Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaints. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by any other. They are for sale here, by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

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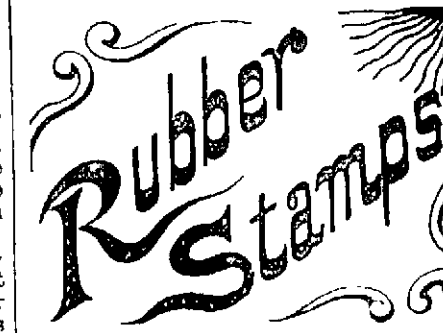
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## The Sydney Breaks a Record.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney has established a new ocean record in making the run from Acapulco to San Francisco in five days, nineteen hours and thirty-three seconds. This is more than half a day less than the best previously recorded time. Acapulco is 1836 miles from San Francisco, so that an average speed of 13.16 knots an hour was made. In the early sixties fast voyages were made along the coast to San Francisco, but never was there any vessel that touched this record made by the City of Sydney. The steamer Golden City was the greatest ship afloat for speed in those days, and in command of Captain Lapidge, made the run from Acapulco to San Francisco in six days and seven hours. Before that, the Montana, Captain Parker, made it in six days and nine hours. The City of Sydney has always been regarded as a reliable ship but was never given credit for any great speed power. She was laid up about one year ago and thoroughly overhauled and repaired and has been once since then on the dock. She was built by John Roach & Son at Chester, Pa., in 1875, and is an iron, screw steamer of 1965 tons net. Her length is 339 feet, breadth of beam 40.2 feet, and depth of hold 20.5 feet.

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Fine Soda is drank for its fineness, not for coldness alone.

Fruit flavors; the juice of fresh ripe fruit, no substitute; kept without acid or anything else. This is the Soda that flows from our fountain.

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They are the latest combinations of fruit flavors. Those who have tried them say they are delicious.

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2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

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Notice of Assignment.

OTSUKI & COMPANY, OF PAPAION, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors, all persons having any claims against said firm of Otsuki & Company, are requested to present them at once, and all persons indebted to the above-estate must make immediate payment to F. W. Hindt at Papeete, or to the undersigned, H. W. CHMILT, Honolulu, August 24 1895. 4022-1w 1684-1m

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Will prove most convincing.

In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous.

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CURES made in season

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Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, \$1. BENSON SMITH & Co., Honolulu, H. I. SEE ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP, AND HAIR, post-free.



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Are just in receipt of Large Importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pringer" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a

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AT NOMINAL COST.

HALL'S, London, E. C., Patent Carbonic and Hydride Refrigerating and Ice Making Machines, in use throughout Australia and New Zealand. By Hall's process cold-beer dealers, hotels, butchers and dealers in all kinds of perishable articles of food can have fitted small installation machines thoroughly effective, making their own ice at the same time as providing cold storage. No previous knowledge necessary. Any man or woman can run the machine. Hall's Patent Brine Walls, portable, may be used in cold storage chamber. See illustrated catalogue.

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Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1895.

The following lines have been engraved upon Professor Huxley's tombstone:

"And if there be no meeting past the grave,  
If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest,  
Be not afraid ye waiting hearts that weep,  
For God still giveth His beloved sleep;  
And if an endless sleep, He wills so best."

In allowing the band concerts and church gatherings to be resumed the Board of Health displays an apparent confidence in the strength of its grip upon the cholera. The outlook is certainly quite bright at the present time but we would suggest what has been constantly reiterated, that it is hardly possible to be over careful. Better prevent public gatherings for a longer period than suffer the possible consequences of raising the prohibition too soon.

In diplomatic proceedings a certain amount of secrecy must necessarily be regarded as admissible, but not to the extent to which President Faure is credited with exercising the prerogative. The discussion launched by virtue of this action has brought out the popular opinion which is a growing one in every democratic country, that a secrecy which keeps a government transaction from the people until the die is cast and the matter practically settled, has no place in a republic.

JAPAN has always been credited with having a pretty good opinion of things American, and now the navy comes in for a compliment from a prominent Japanese official, who recently said to a representative of the Union Iron Works, "You are building the swiftest and most formidable cruisers known. You have invented armor plate for your battleships which Russia has chosen for hers in a competition of all the armor plate makers in Europe. Our government, seeing these achievements, indicating the fact that America has twice revolutionized the navies of the world by her infinite capacity for invention; first in creating the ironclad and then the turret, is strongly disposed to call on American shipyards for a part of its new navy."

The Portland Oregonian maintains that the annexation of Hawaii and possibly Cuba depends on whether the people of the United States decide in favor of a policy of expansion or stagnation. "The question for future times will be whether, if we do not expand, we shall keep what we have. No nation yet, at any stage of the world's history, has been able to stand still. An outlet for its energies this country must have, or it will stagnate at home. The spirit that makes and preserves a nation cannot find 'ample room and verge enough' for all time in its own land. Why shouldn't we annex Hawaii? Why shouldn't we annex Cuba, if it shall be offered us? Why shouldn't we construct and control the Nicaragua canal? Is it because all this would be a departure from our policy and traditions, and might get us into trouble? Empire, at no period of the world's history, has belonged to the nation that allowed itself to be controlled by merely prudential restraints like these. It was a national misfortune when the foresight with which President Grant had arranged the acquisition of San Domingo was defeated by personal jealousies and a misguided sentimentalism. Hawaii is yet offered us. We ought to take it. Cuba may be offered us; if so, we ought to take it. We have opportunity to build the Nicaragua canal and gain the commercial and naval advantages it would give us. We ought to do it. There is a false, reptile prudence that differs little from cowardice."

### MR. FITZGERALD AND HAWAII'S LABORERS.

When it comes to matters Hawaiian and Japanese, Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald of California has an imaginative noodle second only to that of Joaquin Miller. Fitzgerald has not entered the field of humorous writers after the example of his cohort Joaquin, but about the only difference between the two is that Joaquin tries to be funny and Fitzgerald, as represented in the newspapers, is funny without being aware of it. One particularly funny fact connected with the Commissioner's conclusions is that immediately he receives information from a "reliable source" a writer for the San Francisco Call is in the vicinity prepared to give a graphic description of how American workingmen are menaced by cheap Japanese labor coming from Hawaii, or how Hawaii is menaced by "hordes of Japanese coolies" that are becoming restless. Nor is the trouble confined wholly to Hawaii. The last effusion, headed "Hawaii in Great Danger. She Fears the Victorious Ironclads of the Japanese Navy," declares that no less than four nations are to be drawn into the embroglio brought on by the Japanese. These are some of Mr. Fitzgerald's discoveries:

Japan now demands re-enfranchisement for her citizens in the Hawaiian Republic, and will back her request with her victorious ironclads. The Provisional Government will appeal to the United States for protection, and the race question in the Islands grows complicated. Japan, flushed with her success in the Orient, will not hesitate to defy Uncle Sam and his yet untried new cruisers. The Japanese, under three-year contracts, have been flocking there in great numbers, and the recent rivalry between the steamship companies and the felling of a steamer passage to \$9 has filled the Islands with coolies from Japan. As soon as they learn to speak the English language, which is only a matter of a comparatively short time to these shrewd fellows, they leave the Islands and make their way to the British Columbia, Oregon and Puget Sound ports. They grow discontented and quarrelsome on the plantations, and their room is to be preferred to their company, especially when their room may be soon filled at \$9 per steamer fare with more ignorant and more hutable substitutes. This accounts for the thousands who are entering the Pacific Coast States every month. For all the large numbers who leave the Islands the influx is much greater than the exodus, and the Hawaiian Republic is powerless to stop the immigration.

As a matter of fact, advantage has been taken of the \$9 fare by laborers returning to Japan, and the number that have left this country for Puget Sound and British Columbia could probably be reckoned on Mr. Fitzgerald's two hands. The more the labor commissioner, his "informant" and the Call compare notes and build up unfounded possibilities, the more excited they become. Should they continue at the present rate, they will develop a disease with a diagnosis similar to the "bicycle face." There is as much chance of Uncle Sam being brought into collision with Japan through the Japanese labor of Hawaii as there is of the Call publishing an unbiased and truthful account of the conditions of Japanese labor in Hawaii.

DR. EDWARD BEYDEN, a full-blooded, thick-lipped negro, is visiting in New York City. He is ex-Minister to the Court of St. James from Liberia, a privileged contributor to the leading periodicals of Europe and America, and for many years has been invited to the dinner tables of the English nobility, where white Americans have never been able to sit. This discrimination in favor of a "nigger" by the English aristocracy has caused some irritation in American breasts, even if Dr. Blyden is a very learned man. The English have no prejudice on account of color, and can't understand what the Americans are talking about when they expect Dr. Blyden to be kept in the kitchen because he is black.

The rush homeward of American visitors in Europe was so great in August, that men willing to pay cabin prices for room in the steerage could not be accommodated at times. One of the German steamers had temporary cabins placed in the steerage and the price of a berth was \$150.

### THE PROPER TIME FOR QUARANTINE.

The great and, seemingly unnecessary, excitement on the other islands, regarding the cholera is not unusual. Some of us are disposed to laugh at their peremptory ways, and their disposition to make confusion all around. But there is much to be said on their side of the case.

It now appears they have based their action, in enforcing a quarantine of twenty days upon the action taken by the authorities of the United States, in 1892, when cholera appeared in New York harbor. But our good friends, and their physicians, do not seem to be aware that the same authorities, after the most careful consideration, and with the experience of the world behind them, finally made the following regulation, on April, 1894 (Art. IV, Sec. 4.): *After five days from the last exposure to infection, any group among which no choleraic disease has developed may be released from quarantine after a final disinfection of clothing.*

The people of the United States are quite as deeply interested in preventing the spread of the disease as the people of these islands, and it may be safely assumed that the regulations made by their government are abundantly adequate to meet the case. The letter of the physicians of the Board of Health, addressed to its President, should be carefully read by every one, as it clearly sets forth the reasons for the views they entertain on the subject. Our friends on the other islands will recall the case of the old farmer who refused to burn kerosene in his house, because he had read of numerous cases where houses had been burned down, through its use in lamps. All we can do is to stand on the best experience of the world, and the Board of Health knows just what that experience is.

POLITICAL organs of the United States are amusing themselves with accounting for the revival in business throughout that country and the world at large. Not a few with pessimistic inclinations tell the workingman that the increase of the sum handed them on pay day is merely the result of a spasmodic attempt on the part of manufacturers to renew the world's stock of goods damaged by the wear and tear of usage and to lay aside something to meet similar necessities in the near future. Arguments differ but facts prove the view taken by the Washington Star that the whole world and especially the United States is progressively recovering from the slow fever of depression brought on by over-indulgence in the dissipation of speculation. "The crops are better and their prices have improved. Already the railroads anticipating increased earnings from their movement are preparing to renew and improve their roads and rolling-stock. All this means an expansion of enterprise in every direction. The return of prosperity to every section is assured. It is as certain as the movement of the plants and the doubters who pretend to believe otherwise are commercial astronomers of the Rev. Jasper stripe."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer lays out a comparatively safe and easy road for the Hawaiian cable subsidy through the next United States Congress. One happy feature of the forecast given is the probable non-partisan treatment of the question in the United States Senate. Judging from the past, the principal opposition may be expected from the Administration forces, but as this branch of the Democratic party is apparently losing its grip, a very friendly reception may be anticipated for Colonel Spalding and his Hawaiian subsidy.

Society people predict a boom in dances and parties as soon as the quarantine is lifted. It has been learned that several people are waiting until that time to hold luaus. A member of the Board of Health was heard to say that moderation should be used so soon after an epidemic such as has just been passed through.

## HILO GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Health Board Makes Laws Concerning Freight.

CLAUDINE PASSENGERS HAPPY.

Another Account of Incidents Accompanying the Landing—All the Hilo Freight Must be Fumigated—Social Club Holds Regular Session, Etc.

Hilo (Hawaii), Sept. 18.—The unfortunate condition into which Honolulu has been plunged through the cholera epidemic necessarily has stirred up things generally in other places. Several public meetings have been held by the citizens of Hilo and vicinity to discuss what precautionary measures had best be taken to avert the epidemic reaching this island. After consulting with agents of the Board of Health it was decided that the people of Hilo should have as little communication as possible with Honolulu. The following committee, to be known as the Central Executive Committee, was elected to assist the Board of Health in carrying out any plans they might deem necessary to this end: E. E. Richards, F. S. Lyman, William Todd, A. B. Loebenstein, J. R. Wilson, F. M. Wakefield, H. C. Austin, G. K. Wilder, W. A. Hardy, J. G. Serrao.

When word was received that the Claudine would come up with freight and passengers, there was a unanimous protest against landing anything coming from Honolulu, so that when she was telephoned early Friday morning as being off Hakalu Point, a crowd began to congregate on the wharf. As the Claudine came into the bay five of the committee accompanied Dr. Williams in the boat went out to meet her. As soon as the Claudine had dropped anchor a boat was lowered into which Sheriff Hitchcock descended with the intention of going ashore with the mail. The prompt arrival of the committee prevented the departure of the boat, and Sheriff Hitchcock once more sought the deck of the steamer. The sheriff refused to allow the mail to go ashore without he accompanied it, and he was told to keep the mail. When the committee and Dr. Williams returned to the wharf they were met by an excited crowd of natives, whites and Portuguese who were all eager to hear the reports of the committee. Their protests were loud on the wharf. A couple of boats that were coming up to Waialuku for water were stoned off by the natives and Portuguese before they reached the river, as the boat containing the committee hardly reached the wharf in time to explain the coming of the boats. Later they took on water without being molested. After a "then and there" meeting on the wharf it was decided to report to the captain and passengers that the Board of Health and citizens of Hilo were willing they should come ashore if they would agree to go into quarantine on Cocoanut Island until such time as the people here saw fit to raise the quarantine. To this all assented and the committee returned to report again. The matter was then turned over to another committee whose business it was to render a final decision. They at first thought to accept only people belonging on Hawaii, but the remaining passengers, among whom were some thirty Maui people, asked that they be allowed to go ashore on the island as they were willing to stand all expenses they might incur during the period of quarantine.

Carpenters were set to work at once to construct a building to be used in addition to the one already there to accommodate the seventy passengers. Several tents were sent over by the Hilo people. Between four and five o'clock the place was ready for its occupants, and it did not take long to land them there. Everything was done that could be thought of. The telephone company put in an instrument for the convenience and comfort of the isolated ones, and three cooks were delegated to cater to their appetites. The place was well stocked with provisions, fruit, etc., and all the available mattresses and bedding were sent over. They are evidently grateful for the consideration given them by the people of Hilo, as the testimonial written aboard the steamer will attest.

All of the Hilo freight was placed in a vacant warehouse at Waiakaa and there fumigated for a period of twenty-four hours, after which it was allowed to be removed. The freight for the different plantations was discharged into a warehouse at Papaikou and there subjected to thorough fumigation under the personal supervision of an agent of the Board of Health. This freight will be distributed by the Hawaii upon her return.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Health for the island of Hawaii, the members of which are Sheriff E. G. Hitchcock, Deputy Sheriff Williams, Drs. Williams and Le Blond, C. C. Kennedy, W. W. Goodale, and J. W. Mason:

"Resolved, That any vessel that has been thoroughly fumigated and has a clean bill of health from the Honolulu Board of Health may carry freight for the island of Hawaii under the following conditions: First—Freight taken on board outside of the harbor of Honolulu from vessels that have not entered with their freight or from vessels from any unfumigated port shall be allowed to discharge their freight on any landing on the island of Hawaii without fumigation. Second—Vessels compelled to take freight from the proposed quarantine wharf in Honolulu by lighters or otherwise shall proceed direct to Hilo and report to the Board of Health. An officer of this Board of Health will then fumigate the vessel's hold and cargo for twenty-four hours, after which the vessel will be given a clean

bill of health and allowed to discharge at any landing on the island of Hawaii without further fumigation. This applies only to such articles of freight as are allowed by the Honolulu Board of Health to leave Honolulu."

The Hilo Social Club held its regular gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Austin, under the leadership of Cyril Smith. The guests were delightfully entertained with games, music and refreshments.

The Hawaii is due with her cargo of rice.

The Santiago will be due this week from San Francisco.

Miss Coan and Miss Weight are among the Claudine's passengers. The foreign school of which they are the teachers remains unopened.

The Union School opened last Monday with three substitutes in the places of Misses West, Kelly and Porter.

A bouncing boy was born to the wife of William Vanatta Sunday.

The residents on Cocoanut Island are evidently not viewing their detention in the light of imprisonment, judging from messages sent from there. One and all agree that it is an ideal quarantine station. A large number took a dip in the ocean Saturday evening immediately after going ashore on the island. Yesterday services were held morning and evening, conducted by the several sojourning ministers. It goes without saying that there is due observance of the law on that small island, as it is well guarded by Sheriff Hitchcock of Hawaii and Sheriff Andrews of Maui, besides a couple of policemen who were also of the quarantined passengers.

## A COMPLETE WRECK

A Story of Peculiar Interest to Women.

How the Life of a York State Woman was Wrecked—Life Lost Its Joys—But the Clouds Passed and Happiness Came Again.

(From the Binghamton, N. Y., Republican.)

We have heard so much talk throughout the country of late concerning Mrs. Martha Gates of Maine, Broome County, N. Y., that yesterday a reporter of the Binghamton Republican, interviewed her for publication, and her story which will interest all women, is as follows:

"I was born in Hartford, Cortland County, New York, 42 years ago. I have been married 21 years and am the mother of eight children. About two years ago I was afflicted with troubles incidental to my sex and suffered agonizing pain. The trouble continued to grow worse, until last winter I was compelled to take to my bed. I called in a regular physician, but his treatment did not seem to do me much good, and only relieved me for a little time, after which my condition became worse than before. I was confined to bed for three months and was absolutely unable to attend to my household duties. I could hardly feed myself so weak had I become. I had to be waited upon day and night and was a physical wreck. There was very grave doubts about my ultimate recovery. The best hope the doctor could hold out to me was that I might be able to get up and attend to my household duties again, but remaining in bed a few months longer. But instead of getting better I grew steadily worse. One day I happened to read in the paper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and decided to give them a trial. Immediately after taking them and before I had used half a box I saw a marked change for the better in my condition. All this time, however, I was confined to my bed. I continued taking the medicine until I had used four boxes and by that time I was able to be about and around again. The improvement has been steady ever since. I am still a little weak, but am growing stronger as fast as nature, aided by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, will let me. I have great faith in these pills and shall use them hereafter. My husband, who felt real miserable all the Spring, took them and they made a new man of him. I have also used them for my daughter, aged 19 years, who has found them very beneficial for troubles incidental to her sex. So far as myself concerned I consider it a wonderful cure."

Mrs. Gates has lived in North Maine for many years, and is highly respected. Any statement she makes is cheerfully acquiesced in by her friends and acquaintances.

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ills that afflict mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, diseases depending upon vitiated blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Canada, and 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

### NOTICE

## COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ships, de-hulled, cleaned and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEES are in our mills.

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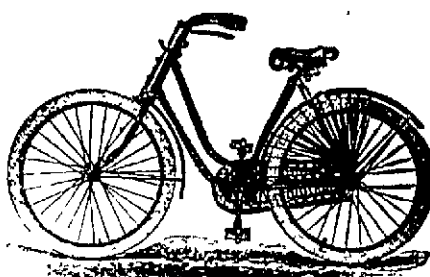
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## Timely Topics

September 18, 1895.



The rapid development of the killing power of weapons has been a source of great expense to various governments during the last fifteen years.

Such progress has been made in the development of small arms, that ten men armed with modern rifles, equal in fighting efficiency five or six times their numbers armed in the old style.

The new armament as put in operation in the Chinese-Japan war showed a tremendous destructive power, but as yet the most terrible and most modern contrivances of battle have not received practical tests in actual conflict. The new Maxim gun, it is said, practically means that two armies equipped with these weapons and placed opposite each other, would destroy one another almost at the first discharge.

This is magnificent, but it is not war. The logical conclusion would be the disarmament of the world, but it is doubtful whether such a happy issue will be reached, until experience has demonstrated the actual necessity for the preservation of the numerical balance of sexes among civilized nations.

Still the world moves on, still the progress of science forces its way to the front; the manufacturers are gradually but surely reaching their acme of perfection at tremendous strides, as is demonstrated today in the manufacture of articles for the emancipation of manhood from the more enervating of labors.

We ask no higher tribute to the popularity of the MONARCH WHEELS, than to the fact that while we have had cholera raging in our midst and unless we used more than ordinary precautions we might place ourselves liable to contraction of the disease, we have kept on selling Monarch bicycles.

If people whose life hangs in the balance can afford to invest in a bicycle in order that they may enjoy the few passing hours that are left to them, it illustrates very forcibly the high opinion they hold of a MONARCH BICYCLE.

The race is not always to the swift may be a fact, but if you have a good start and mount, the chances are ten to one in your favor. The MONARCH and TRIBUNE BICYCLES are the best desirable mounts.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.



## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Attendance was good at the churches Sunday.

Kahananui was arrested yesterday for house breaking.

Flobert rifles are in use in the city. Mynah birds are the victims.

E. Bosse will take the place of E. Suhr as shipping agent during the absence of the latter.

Steamer Miowera is due today from the North. Four days later news should be brought.

Sam Pedro and Palekai were arrested Sunday for assault and battery on Kalua, a native woman.

It is a pretty sure thing that Chinamen of the city will know the smell of lime in the future.

The livery stables did a rushing business Sunday afternoon. Every available saddle horse was in service.

The case of Ah Wong for outraging a five-year-old native girl will come up in the District court today.

Joaquin Miller has another lengthy diatribe against Hawaii in the San Francisco Call of September 8th.

The Salvation Army tent on the corner of Beretania and Alakea streets, was dedicated Sunday morning.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health Monday. There will be no more meetings until further notice.

The regulars are jubilant over the fact that they will not be required to perform quarantine duty much longer.

The record of eight arrests between Saturday morning and Monday night has not been surpassed for quite a while.

Ah Foon was arrested Saturday for violating Board of Health regulations by going into Pauca Valley without a permit.

William Norton has thirty-four head of fine mules, all thoroughly broken, for sale. Can be seen at Independent Park.

Allen Hutchinson, of Honolulu, and Ella F. Ferrie, of San Francisco, were married in the latter city on August 26th.

The steamer W. G. Hall will receive town freight for Lahaina, Kona and Kau up to 4 p. m. today at the company's wharf.

The lively bustling to and from the Board of Health office has materially subsided, but it is not in any way to be regretted.

Wo Wing Wai of Palolo valley was arrested yesterday for refusing to clean up. His place was in special need of a cleaning.

Frank Silva, a resident of Manoa, refused to clean his house yesterday. He was not arrested, but will probably clean up today.

Within the last three days thirty families have been added to the list of needy Hawaiians to be fed by the Hawaiian Relief Society.

It was not generally understood that there would be services at Kawaiahao church Sunday morning. In consequence, but few were present.

The band concert at Emma square Saturday afternoon was well attended. People of the city duly appreciated the treat after the long interval.

A stained glass window has arrived from London for St. Andrew's Cathedral. The glass will be placed in a small upper window of the chancel.

City people in the country will return after the quarantine is lifted. The cholera epidemic has given them a longer vacation than they anticipated.

Captain J. W. Pratt has succeeded Albert Lucas as bookkeeper of the water works department. He assumes the duties of his new position this morning.

The auction business of Lewis J. Levey will be discontinued. All persons having goods at his sale-rooms are requested to call for same as soon as possible.

Many persons are pleased with the new fishmarket, because of the driveway through it. The entrances will probably be closed as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

The improvements on the new high school building are nearly completed. School will begin as soon as the Government signifies its consent to such proceeding.

The resignations of Albert Lucas of the Water Works department, and Bert Peterson of the Custom House, have been accepted by the Government. Their successors are not yet named.

A Chinaman employed at the Kakaako salt works was bitten by the dog yesterday. The animal is very vicious and has bitten a number of people. The owner should be made to kill the brute.

Rations were dealt out to needy Hawaiians as usual yesterday. Additional contributions of money have been received by the ladies.

A rumor was afloat that Mrs. Fisher, the last cholera patient, took the disease from clothes worn by a previous cholera patient. On inquiry at headquarters it was found the rumor had no foundation.

The stationary apparatus for the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium has been put in place, and shows to good advantage. A few days work will see the whole gymnasium in perfect order and ready for the reception of classes.

Contractor Lincoln is rushing work on the new von Holt block, a portion of which is to be the new home of this paper. By today the brick work will be completed to the first story, and the joist laid for the top floor on the GAZETTE side of the building.

## ABOUT KNUDSEN'S CASE.

Other Side of the Story Comes From Island of Hawaii.

MR. EDITOR:—Kindly allow me space to reply to the vaporings of "Civis" in your issue of September 17th, under the heading of "Kauai Vigilance Committee." He states that Mr. Knudsen, the "patriarch of Kauai," had complied with the strict demands of the National Board of Health, been fumigated, etc., yet was refused permission to land.

Briefly, the facts are these: Mr. Knudsen landed without one scrap of paper from the Board of Health stating that he had been in quarantine at all, and we had only his bare assertion to that effect, which had no weight with the "Vigilance Committee."

"Civis" utters a deliberate falsehood when he says the committee is self-constituted, for every member has his certificate of appointment from the Board of Health. He also suggests that no steamer be sent to Kauai for a month or two, thus proving pretty conclusively that he is either a fool or a knave—perhaps both.

We are loyal supporters of the Government, and thoroughly appreciate its efforts, to stamp out the cholera; but we don't propose to have passengers and freight shipped down here after six days quarantine, when eighteen is the rule everywhere else—even in Honolulu, when applied to Chinese and Japanese.

We are suffering for provisions, flour especially, and have taken such a decided stand, only after mature deliberation and by the advice of all of our physicians, than whom none in the islands stand higher.

I may also add that the action of the Board of Health in sending down the Chinese from the Belgic has made us more cautious than we would have been otherwise.

We are exceedingly sorry for our Kauai friends who are "caught" in Honolulu, though some of them deserve what they are getting—and sincerely hope that at the meeting to be held today plans may be devised by which they may return to their homes.

Kauai, September 20th.

## GONE TO REST.

Thomas Sorenson, an Old and Respected Resident, Passes Away.

The funeral services of the late Thomas Sorenson took place from his home in Nuuanu valley Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. Many friends of the deceased were present at the last sad rites of one of the oldest and much respected kamaainas of Honolulu.

Following were the pall bearers: Messrs. J. A. King, L. A. Thurston, H. A. Parmelee, J. A. Lyle, T. S. Douglas, J. F. Eckardt, A. W. Carter, J. H. Soper, Robert Lewers and C. J. Hedemann.

The interment took place in Nuuanu cemetery.

Thomas Sorenson died shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday morning, after an illness of but a few days, malarial fever being attributed as the cause of death.

He was one of the oldest white residents in Honolulu, having come to the islands in 1856. He was a native of Denmark, born May 26th, 1827.

As a member of the firm of Sorenson & Lyle, Mr. Sorenson succeeded in making for himself a name which will long be remembered by the community, and especially by those with whom he had dealings in ship and boat building work.

Deceased leaves a wife and five children.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

## THAT KAUI DIDN'T ERR

And Medical Authorities Quoted to Prove It.

BY FLIES AND FINGER NAILS

Germs May be Carried and Thus Garden Isle Residents Endangered—Claims of Unjust Criticism and Abuse—Not Yet Exercised Full Limit of Prerogative.

MR. EDITOR:—We have been subjected to much unjust criticism and some uncalled-for abuse because we have exercised the right that is acknowledged by a universal axiom—the right to act in self-preservation. The newspapers, editorially and by contribution, charge us with fear—"they are panic-stricken; with ignorance—they ought to be enlightened; even with spite and malevolence shown toward a poor, suffering brother. (Wide letter in GAZETTE of September 17th, entitled "Kauai Vigilance Committee.") To those not familiar with our lurid language and tropical inter-island modes of expression such charges might be taken seriously and prove of real detriment to us.

The articles of offense might be stated something like this:

First—You have forcibly kept off your shores seventy industrious cholera exposed Chinamen who were booked for your plantations.

Second—You have refused to let our anxious merchants send their flour, potatoes and other goods to your exclusive island.

Third—You have spitefully and with malice aforethought refused to receive an old, fully fumigated gentleman of wealth and refinement and no microbes who had spent eight or nine weary quarantine days before coming to you.

We have been told very positively that "the incubation period is not over six days"; very dogmatically assured that after the disinfection practiced it was "sheer nonsense" to act as we did, for there was "absolutely no danger."

I think this is strong language for the day of the age. I find that those qualified to speak are guarded in their assertions concerning the nature of the cholera germ and its modes of travel and existence. The student actually engaged in discovery and filled with enthusiasm yet speaks with the caution of a scientifically trained mind and pauses to take a certain breath before even suggesting a probable cause of this or that. The cholera germ is a modern acquaintance and will bear closer inspection no doubt. While it is true that we probably become better acquainted with our aggressive enemies than we do with our friends, still comma bacillus may possess some characteristics that we have not discovered.

"Hueppe and others claim to have seen certain granules in the cultures develop into fully formed comma bacilli. These granules were held to be the spores of the bacillus and to determine whether under any conditions or stage of life culture might not be found resisting the efforts of desiccation and heat."—Jnl. Univ. Med. Science. "We know little of the nature or vitality of the cholera germ. The power of infected fomites to develop has been preserved in a journey from Arabia to Africa for at least twelve days. Still-Perpet's System. Cunningham of Calcutta has discovered ten varieties of comma bacillus, each having, as decided, individual traits as the average Yankee has.

## INCUBATION AND CONTAGION.

"Incubation usually under one week."—Hughes Prac. of Med. Pettin Kofee's incubation from 3.5 to 7.7 Bryden's statistics. "In 611 persons who remained but a few hours in an infected place 10 per cent were attacked with cholera within ten days. The first grave case showed itself in three days; on the sixth day the grave cases reached the highest number. The last grave case occurred on the tenth day." "It appears probable," Oiler says, "that cholera is not highly contagious. Milk may possibly convey the poison. A period of incubation of uncertain length—probably not more than two to five days." I should like to hear the opinion of any young physician who has just graduated from this Honolulu epidemic, fresh from his bedside work and full of what his "elders tell." It is so hard to limit oneself to strict generalizations induced from all the varying phenomena. We were sure, some of us, of the structure of all nerve cells until the other day. We have more knowledge now and must retrace a step or two and then go on. There are no uncovered spaces in science and the total of the year is decided advance. We are about as sure of some tolerably well established scientific "tricks" as we are of the irrigated track on Mars. Our good brethren over there may be setting out some coffee plantations, but we cannot be sure of it.

"The period of incubation lasts usually from one to three days, exceptionally from one to two days; on the average it does not exceed one week, and though a period of one or two weeks is by no means rare, a longer time is exceptional, of course. We only take into account here those cases which have been collected with the greatest care, and with every possible avoidance of error."—Lebert Trou. Med. Soc. Berlin.

"The question is not fully settled but it must be admitted that the usual period of incubation is within four or five days. A maximum period has been placed at twenty-one days, but if we consider the very great infrequency upon which this estimate is based, we must admit the possibility at least that the infection came from soiled clothing or fomites." Med. Record, July, '95, Dr. Burrall. I know a young man who said infection must

come from fomites. There was no other way. In regard to the vitality of the bacillus, experiments have shown (Br. Med. Journal May, '95) that in "moist soil where there was no excess of moisture it was found that the bacillus in the white crystal sand was alive the seventh day, in moist yellow sand on the thirty-third day and in moist garden earth also on the thirty-third day.

In one passenger from an infected port cultures were made of the dirt under his finger nails (after ten days grace) with the result of getting characteristic growths. I wonder how thoroughly the nails of our seventy (?) Chinamen were cleaned and disinfected with brush and bichloride. The ordinary means of disinfection would prove inadequate. Some of the gases may penetrate boards but their molecular activity may not always be depended upon under all conditions. "There is absolutely no danger." Please remember our text.

I am not trifling but pointing to merest possibilities just now. Suppose a fly or two had danced to steal a ride from Oahu to Kauai. They might very easily escape detection by riding on the topmast somewhere. See what late experiments show: "Simmond of Hamburg removed nine flies from the opened intestine of a cholera patient and placed them in a large bottle, where they could fly, thus favoring the desiccation of the bacteria which they carried. At the end of a period varying from five to forty-five minutes, each one was placed in a tube of liquefied gelatine. After shaking, the gelatine was poured out on plates, all of which, after forty-eight hours were covered with innumerable colonies of comma bacilli. Simmonds took six other flies, which he placed under a bell glass, with a fragment of choleraic intestine, then placed them in tubes as before. The gelatine produced each time numerous colonies of comma bacilli. These experiments show that, at the end of an hour and a half, the flies which have been in contact with choleraic germs may prove a serious medium of infection, especially if they alight on such food as soup, sauces and milk which form excellent culture mediums for the bacillus in question. All the various foods on which flies alight, should be placed carefully out of their reach." Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Journal des Sciences Universelles, Paris.

## QUARANTINE.

By the conference of Constantinople, 1866, quarantine was fixed at ten days, but vessels in which all sanitary precautions had been taken, including inspection at the port of departure, and which carried a commissioned medical officer, had the time spent on the voyage as a part of the quarantine period. If the voyage had lasted fifteen days or more the quarantine was reduced to five days.

At the conference of Vienna, 1874, it was decided that "rigid quarantines were less to be feared in their economic consequences than the evils consequent on the diffusion of epidemic cholera," that "we know quarantines prevent importation—but they do not quarantine safety." The last conference held in Rome formulated rules for international application, "in the measure indicated by science" which had by this time discovered the etiological factors of cholera.

The following rules were adopted: "On arrival at European ports suspected vessels are to be considered entitled to free pratique only when inspection in day time by the medical officer of the port revealed that all needful precautions had been taken before sailing and on the voyage, and that no case of a suspicious character had occurred on board, and that ten days at least had been spent en route. If this period had not elapsed since leaving port, a detention of twenty-four hours was required for observation with disinfection of linen and other personal effects. The period of observation was limited to five days; but if no case of cholera had occurred on board for ten days the detention was reduced to twenty-four hours. Vessels with passengers for the ports of Egypt and the Red Sea should be inspected near the Straits of Babel Mondab and again on arrival at destination. Vessels not carrying a medical officer on board should be subjected to two examinations. This conference imposed a detention of twenty-four hours in cases where the sea voyage from suspected ports had lasted less than ten days, and a quarantine of from three to six days on suspected vessels from Mediterranean ports, with no proposition looking to the system of medical inspection as an alternative."—Dr. Smart, ex-Surgeon General, U. S. A., Re. Hdbk Med. Sciences 94.

America, with her usual progressive spirit, erred on the right side in 1873, and went so far as to prohibit vessels carrying certain goods from Russian ports from landing at New York. While this, of course, was modified, the United States have a system of quarantine embracing what requirements the country calls for, it is cautious, scientific and rigid. Like almost every other American thing, it is an improvement on old country methods. On September 1, 1892, the President issued a circular declaring a twenty days quarantine against all ships and from any port whatever. There was urgency and they met it, just as we have with far less rigid measures. March 13, 1893, Secretary Carlisle issued new regulations, containing seventeen articles, in regard to quarantine. They are valuable reading.

Dr. Burrall, of New York, says in Medical Record, July, '95: "In the first place, such an examination and preliminary quarantine as was practiced during recent cholera epidemics was a defensive blow nearest the seat of evil. A second quarantine on this side of the water, in the event of suspicious cases arriving on board of a vessel, is our additional defense. If thorough disinfection of personal clothing and baggage is practiced, and all exposed localities are carefully cleaned, so that if the disease enter it may find no soil to nourish it, it does not seem necessary to require a detention longer than ten days for healthy vessels from infected ports, or which contain passengers from infected districts, or for infected vessels of more than ten days after the end of the last case of cholera or acute intestinal disturbance."

It is not surprising that the popular mind, unused to scientific thought or methods, should readily accept each advance in science as an *ultima* truth,

and upon this base strong statements. It is the quality of the uneducated. It cannot understand how a theory proved later to be untenable may yet have been a step forward—a light thrown upon a hitherto darkened region.

"Ca change, mais c'est toujours la meme chose." With all the phenomena, and facts and theories, only the educated man can work in making up a safe generalization, just as the different parts of your watch must be put together by a skilled hand if you would have a good time piece. Take, for instance, an epidemic like the present one. Allowing all the symptoms of cholera, the "convincing picture," if you will, with a history of importation, the discovery in the discharges of the comma bacillus, and a death rate of 70 per cent.—are you sure it is cholera? Not at all, if you are a careful man. Your watch still lacks a main spring. So you make your culture, not one but many, and study your plant till it yields the answer. There is no excuse, then, for any dogmatism in regard to this matter. Kauai could well afford to err on the right side, but Kauai didn't err. We have not gone to even the full limits of our royal prerogative.

A KAUAIAN.

Koloa, September 20, 1895.

## A POPULAR OFFICIAL.

Postal Clerk Kenake Thanked for Courtesy to Quarantined Fleet.

MR. EDITOR:—Would you kindly through the columns of your paper convey to L. T. Kenake, of the post-office, the heartfelt thanks of the officers of the quarantined fleet of this date in the roadstead for his uniform and continual attention to our wants in the matter of mails. Therefore we, the undersigned, take pleasure in presenting our good friend with a purse of \$60 in appreciation of his attention to our wants.

Schooner Ka Mo	\$ 2 00
Steamer W. G. Hall	10 00
Steamer Kauai	13 00
Steamer James Makee	8 50
Steamer Kilauea Hou	5 50
Steamer Mokoli	4 50
Steamer Likilike	3 50
Steamer Claudine	13 00
Total	\$60 00

Yours very truly,  
GEO. C. BECKLEY.

## IS IT RIGHT

For men to ask God to "Give us this day our daily bread" and then support a system that licenses men to destroy the good grain by converting it into body and soul destroying drink?

Is it right to build churches, chapels and schools to help to save the people, and at the same time license men and women to open shops in which liquors are sold, which will destroy the people?

Is it right to license a man to sell drink which will make people drunk, and then fine men and women for getting drunk?

Is it right for people to wish the temperance cause success, and at the same time continue to drink and support the liquor traffic?

Is it right to do wrong and expect wrong to produce right?—W.C.T.U.

## Donation of Lime.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., gave evidence of their good will in assisting the "house cleaning" by the donation of twenty-five barrels of lime to the Board of Health yesterday. One hundred and seventy-five barrels of a lot which it was the intention to dispose of to regular customers were also turned over to the Board at the regular market price.

## Praises the Health Board.

In the course of his Sunday morning discourse upon "The Value of Christianity in Seasons of Epidemics," Rev. T. D. Garvin spoke in highest terms of the methods employed by the Board of Health in combatting the cholera scourge. He showed that Christianity is the only system of religion that treats disease in strict conformity with the laws of God.

## The Cruise of the Kite.

ST. JOHNS, N.F., Sept. 3.—Captain McKenzie of the Gloucester fishing schooner John F. McKenzie makes an important statement respecting the Peary steamer Kite, given out by his mate yesterday. The Kite did not reach Holsteinberg until July 27th, instead of the 15th. She met with stormy weather, overran Holsteinberg sixty miles and had to engage an Eskimo pilot to take them back. All the members of the party are in splendid health.

## News of Mare Island.

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 3.—The Mohican arrived today and will be held for repairs. The rumor that the Philadelphia would sail north this week is without foundation. The present intentions of the admiral are to leave between the 15th and 20th inst. The monitor Comanche gave place to the Thetis in the dock today. The Hartford's figurehead has been removed from the ship, and after being brightened up is to be sent to Washington. It will be accompanied by a considerable number of canes for high naval officials.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE is loaned on Tuesdays and Fridays.

## BY AUTHORITY.

Notice to Shippers of Freight.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, H. I. Sept. 19, 1895.

Until further notice, excepting upon special permit, no freight will be allowed to be shipped from Honolulu, to other ports of these islands, from any other wharf than the Pacific Mail wharf.

Freight shipped from the Pacific Mail wharf will be only merchandise from foreign ports which has been held in strict quarantine.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President Board of Health.  
4103-3t 1691-2t

## Tenders for Beef Cattle.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, September 19, 1895.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1895, for supplying the Leper Settlement at Molokai, with (1) good Beef Cattle, to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net, when dressed; and (2) fat Beef Cattle, to be delivered at the Leper Settlement at an average of ninety heads per month, for six months ending March 31, 1896.

The tender for fat Beef Cattle must be for the price per pound dressed, and that for good Beef Cattle per head. Hides and Tallow to be the property of the Board.

Bids should be marked "Tenders for Beef Cattle, Leper Settlement."

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President Board of Health.  
4102 1691-3t

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34 FINE MULES. 34

Weighting from 1000 to 1200 lbs.,

From 5 to 6 years old, all thoroughly broken, are offered for sale.

Can be seen at Independence Park.

WILLIAM NORTON.

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## CABLE TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

One of the Things Determined Upon  
by Republican Managers

LINE HAS ARDENT CHAMPIONS.

Antagonism of the House Prevented  
Favorable Action by Last Congress.  
Measure Has Gained Supporters Since  
Last Vote — Patriotic Expressions.

The Washington correspondent  
of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives  
the following forecast of cable legisla-  
tion of the next Congress:

Nothing short of a Presidential veto  
can prevent the initial steps being  
taken by the next Congress toward  
the construction of a cable between  
the United States and the Hawaiian  
Islands. This is one of the things de-  
termined upon by the Republican  
managers of the Fifty-fourth Con-  
gress, and it is believed that it will  
prove a popular proceeding. Had it  
not been for the antagonism of the  
Democratic House during the closing  
hours of the last Congress, provision  
would have been made in the bill car-  
rying appropriations for the diplo-  
matic and consular service for the ex-  
penditure of \$500,000 as a beginning  
for this great work, the line to be con-  
structed and operated by the Govern-  
ment. The proposition carried in the  
Senate by a good working majority,  
and for a long time that body held out  
in conference against the refusal of  
the House to acquiesce in the Senate  
amendment to the House bill provid-  
ing for the appropriation of this  
money.

This was not the first time this  
question had been agitated in Con-  
gress. In 1891 Congress provided for  
a survey, with the direct object in  
view of building this cable connecting  
these islands with the United States.  
This survey was made, and an elabo-  
rate report made to Congress, and the  
Committee on Appropriations reported  
a project for a subsidy amounting

Three Millions of Dollars

To be given a company to build the  
cable. The proposition was defeated,  
because it was held that this private  
company would absorb the line and  
the Government would lose control  
altogether, although it may have  
provided the funds for its construc-  
tion.

The proposition submitted to the  
Senate Committee on Appropriations  
during the close of the last Congress  
and by that committee added to the  
diplomatic bill, sought to overcome  
the objections that had been previous-  
ly made. It provided that the Gov-  
ernment should build, own and oper-  
ate the cable. This carried in the  
Senate by a majority of 11 votes, and  
should it be renewed in the next Con-  
gress the majority would be slightly in  
excess of that amount, for the friends  
of the cable have gained members and  
those opposed to it have lost. The  
votes taken from the affirmative side  
of the proposition are those of Sen-  
ator Butler, of South Carolina, and  
Higgins, of Delaware. On the other  
hand, the negatives have lost the  
votes of Mr. Pherson, of New Jersey,  
Martin, of Kansas, and Camden, of  
West Virginia, all of whom have been  
succeeded by men

Favorable to the Project.

They have also probably gained a  
vote in the person of Senator-elect  
Martin Butler, of North Carolina, who  
succeeds Ransom, for on the previous  
votes all the Populists voted with the  
Republicans to pass the cable appropria-  
tion. The other changes in the  
Senate are in individuals only and not  
parties, and will, it is believed, make  
no change in the vote. In addition  
there are some Democrats who, un-  
der the changed condition of affairs,  
it is thought, will now support the  
cable appropriation, although during  
the last Congress they, for particular  
reasons, opposed it.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, was the  
chief opponent of this appropriation,  
and probably voiced the sentiments of  
the Administration when he so vigor-  
ously antagonized the construction of  
this cable by Government funds, and  
characterized it as a subsidy merely  
and in direct conflict with the estab-  
lished policy of the Democratic party  
with regard to subsidies of all kinds.  
The project was supported, however,  
by such Democrats as Gorman, Call,  
Hill, Morgan and White.

The Most Ardent Champions

Of the proposed link between this  
country and the islands were Senators  
Morgan, Lodge and Hale. Mr. Lodge  
denied the statements that the cable  
was for the protection of the commer-  
cial interests of Hawaii. He insisted  
that such a cable would be the first  
great step toward a proper protection  
of the United States in the regions  
lying around and beyond our coast.  
Such a cable was, he thought, the first  
great practical movement toward the  
maintenance of the sea power of the  
United States. During the course of  
debate, which was at times very ani-  
mated, he said he wanted the United  
States to reach out and take its full  
share of the waste places necessary for  
the advancement of nations and their  
protection. He would not enter into  
the acquisition of distant possessions  
after the fashion of England, but he  
would have this country look well to  
all her interests outside, as well as  
inside, her own borders.

In one of his speeches, Mr. Lodge  
called to the attention of his Demo-  
cratic colleagues the fact that, with  
the exception of Alaska, every in-  
crease in our territory had been made  
under a Democratic Administration.

It Was Democratic Policy,

And he believed in it, and hoped  
Democrats would continue to follow  
the policy of the old leaders. It was  
Jefferson who made the Louisiana  
purchase, and to Democracy do we  
owe Texas and the other extensions  
made in our southern boundary.  
Florida was sought for and secured by  
Andrew Jackson in the face of oppo-  
sition of the bitterest kind.

Senator Hale, of Maine, in a short  
speech made during the debate grow-  
ing out of the conference report on the  
diplomatic bill, probably spoke with-  
out intending to outline the policy of  
the Republicans, but no outline could  
have been given with more exactness.  
In the course of that speech he used  
the following language: "Just as cer-  
tain as the tides and the sun rise, we  
are to have an immediate, close—the  
most rapid in the world—communica-  
tion with the people of Hawaii. The  
American people will consent to noth-  
ing else. There will be in this matter  
no backward steps. If it is not done  
by the next Congress; and if it shall be  
obstructed by the lack of consent in  
another part of the Government it will  
only postpone for a brief time the will  
and purpose of the American people.  
I do not in any way despair of the  
situation. The discussion in the  
present Congress has so illumined the  
subject and so brought out the ex-  
pression of public sentiment that  
there is but one way out of it, and the  
path is clear as shining light. We are  
not going to give up our communica-  
tion with our interests in, and, I may  
say, our control of the Hawaiian  
Islands. It is only a question of  
time."

From all accounts Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy is a Godsend to the  
afflicted. There is no advertisement  
about this; we feel just like saying  
it.—The DEMOCRAT, Carrollton, Ky.  
For sale by all dealers. BENSON,  
SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

## Bicycle Digest.

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itself. It is an institution.  
Though it has become a neces-  
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ure and those who ride it for  
business purposes still find  
their greatest enjoyment in  
the saddle.

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point out to you some of the  
superior features of the  
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steel formed into pieces of  
such shape that they encircle  
one tube, rendering it doubly  
strong and project therefrom  
to form a stud at the desired  
angle over which the adjoining  
tube can be fitted and brazed  
firmly. The steel connections  
are secured on each side by  
secondary pieces, and all of  
them brazed as one piece serve  
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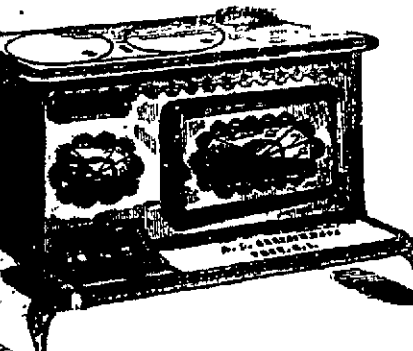
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H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

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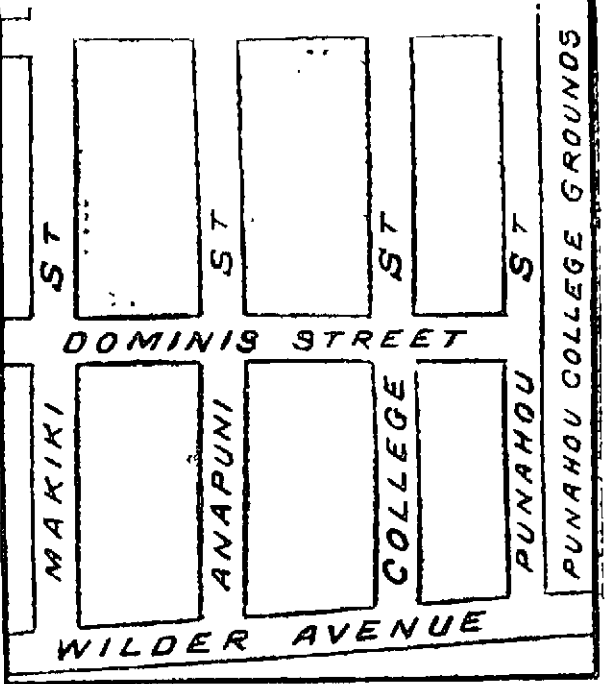
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